A

BOOK

OF THE

Continuation *of* Forreign Paſſages.

That is,

Of the Peace made between this Common-wealth, & that of the united Provinces of the Netherlands, with all the Articles of that Peace. *Apr.* 5. 1654.

And the

Articles of Peace, Friendſhip and Entercourſe agreed between *England* and *Sweden*, in a Treaty at *Upſall*. *May* 9. 1654.

As alſo

The ſubſtance of the Articles of the Treaty of Peace betwixt *England* and *France*. Given at White Hall the 20 of *Novemb:* 1655.

From Generall Blakes *Fleet,*

The Turks in *Argier* do conſent to deliver up all the Engliſh ſlaves, and deſire a firme Peace for ever: And in *Tunnis* Road we battered their Caſtle of *Porta-ferina*, and ſet on fire their fleet in the Harbour. *Apr.* 9. 1655.

MOREOVER,

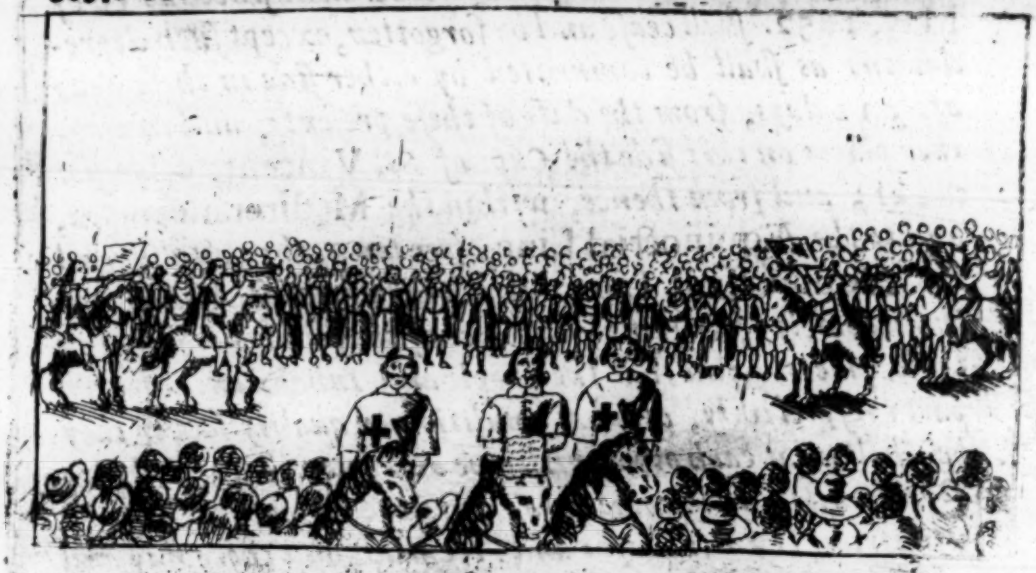
An attempt on the Iſland of Jamaica, *and taking the Town of Sr.* Jago de la viga, *beating the Enemy from their Forts and Ordnance, being a body of* 3000 *men, and ſo took poſſeſſion of the Iſland,* May 10 1655. *With a full Deſcription thereof.*

With a true Narrative of the late Succeſſe which it hath pleaſed God to give to ſome part of the Fleet of this Common-wealth, the Speaker, the Bridgwater, the Plimouth Frigots, againſt the King of *Spains* Weſt India Fleet: the value of what is taken and poſſeſſed by the calculation of the Spaniards about nine millions of pieces of eight, and 350 priſoners, and all this without the loſſe of one veſſell of the Engliſh, 1656.

He hath ſhewed his people the power of his works, that he may give them the heritage of the Heathen, Pſal. 111. 6.

LONDON: Printed by *M. S.* for *Thomas Jenner* at the South entrance of the Royall Exchange. 1657.

UMI - 1993



A *PROCLAMATION* of the Peace made between this Common-wealth, and that of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

HIS Highneſſe the Lord Protector of the Common-wealth of England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *conſidering how neceſſary it is not onely to preſerve Peace and Quiet at home, but as far as in him lies, to live in Amity and Friendſhip with his* Neighbours, *hath by the bleſſing of God, with the advice of his Councell made and concluded a Peace, Union, and Confederation to continue for ever, between this Common-wealth of the one part, and that of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries of the other part; their Lands, Countries, Cities, Towns, Dominions, Territories, Places and People, by Sea, Land, Freſh waters, and elſewhere; by the which Peace it is agreed, That all Enmity, Hoſtility, Diſcord and War between the*

ſaid Common-wealths, their People and Subjects ſhall ceaſe, and all injuries and wrongs whatſoever done ſince the 18 *of* May, 1652. *ſhall ceaſe and be forgotten, except ſuch depredations as ſhall be committed by either ſide in theſe Seas after* 12 *days, from the date of theſe preſents, and in all other places on this ſide the Cape of St.* Vincent, *after ſix weeks; and from thence, within the* Mediteranean *Sea, and to the* Æquinoctial Line, *after ten weeks; and beyond the* Æquinoctiall Line, *after the ſpace of* 8 *Months, or immediately after ſufficient notice of the ſaid Peace given in thoſe places. And that the people and Inhabitants of each party reſpectively, of what condition or quality ſoever they be, ſhall treat each other with love and friendſhip, and may freely and ſecurely come into, and paſſe through each others Countries, Towns, Villages and Precincts, and there ſtay and abide, and from thence depart again at their pleaſure, without any hinderance and moleſtation, and likewiſe trade and have commerce, and generally doe uſe, and exerciſe all other things (obſerving the Laws and Cuſtomes of each place reſpectively) as freely, fully and ſecurely as they might have done in time of Peace: Whereof all perſons whatſoever in theſe Nations of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *are to take notice, and conforme themſelves accordingly.* Given at White Hall this 26 of *April*, 1654.

O. P.

Articles of Peace, abreviated, *April* 5. 1654.

I. IT is agreed, concluded, and accorded, that from this day forward there ſhall be a true, firm and inviolable Peace, betwixt the Common-wealth of *England*, and the States Generall of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, and the reſpective Lands, Countries, and Cities, without diſtinction of places, under their obedience.

That

II. That from henceforth all enmity, hoſtility, diſcord and War betwixt the ſaid two Common-wealths, their People and Subjects, ſhall ceaſe, by Sea, Land, and freſh-waters.

III. All offences, injuries, charges, and damages, which either party hath ſuſtained by the other, ſince the 18 (*alias* 28) of *May*, 1652. ſhall be taken away and forgotten. And all actions for the ſame ſhall be held and reputed voyd and null.

IV. All Priſoners of both ſides, of what condition, or in whatſoever places they be, ſhall be ſet at liberty.

V. The two Common-wealths ſhall remain confederate friends, joyned, and allied together for the defence and preſervation of the Liberties and Freedome of each againſt all whomſoever, or be declared Enemies to the Freedome and Liberty of the people living under either of the ſaid Governments.

VI. Neither of the Common-wealths ſhall make, doe, act, treat of, or attempt any thing againſt the other, or the people of either, in any place either at Land or Sea, upon any occaſion whatſoever. Nor that either of them, or the people of either, give, yield, or afford any aide, counſel, favour, or aſſent that any thing ſhall be done, treated of, or attempted by any other whomſoever, to the injury and wrong of the other, but ſhall expreſly contradict, gainſay, oppoſe, and really hinder all whomſoever, that act, do, treat of, or attempt any thing againſt either of the Common-wealths.

VII. Neither of the Commonwealths, or the people abiding, inhabiting, or dwelling within either of them reſpectively, ſhall yield, give, or afford any aid counſel or favour to the Enemies or Rebels of either, but ſhall expreſly, really, and with effect hinder either of

of them from giving any aide or assistance, by Men Shipping, Arms, Ammunition, Money, Victualls, or otherwise by Sea or Land, and all such Ships or persons whatsoever, that shall be made use of, contrary to the intent of this Article, shall be forfeited to the respective Commonwealths, and the persons imployed therein, declared Enemies to both Commonwealths, and suffer the penalties of Treason where the offence was committed. And to the end there may be a specification made of what Goods shall be deemed prohibit, or contraband, Commissioners may in convenient time be appointed to determine herein. Provided that this extend not to the impeachment of any thing contained in the present Article.

VIII. The two Common-wealths shall truly and sincerely assist each other as need shall require, against the Rebels of either, at Sea and Land, at the costs and expences of the party requiring the same, upon such conditions as the two States shall agree.

IX. That neither of the Common-wealths shall receive any person or persons, that are Enemies to the other, nor afford any aid, counsel, lodging, *&c.* but shall expressly and effectually, oppose and hinder the same.

X. That if either Common-wealth shall by their publick Letters signifie to the other, any persons to be, and have been their Enemies, that they reside, be hid, or shelter themselves in their Jurisdictions, that Common-wealth receiving such Letters, shall within 28 dayes charge such Enemy to depart their Jurisdidictions, and if they shall not depart within 15 days, to be punished with death, and losse of lands & goods.

XI. No Rebel of the Commonwealth of *England*, shall by any be received into any place of the United

Pro-

Provinces: And if any person under their power, &c. the contrary, such person shall forfeit and loose their Castles, Towns, which they shall at such time have or pretend to have. And no declared Enemy of the United Provinces shall be received into any places holden or possessed in *England*, but they shall hinder the same, and in case of contempt, forfeit the same.

XII. Both Common wealths shall treat on both sides with all love and friendship, and come by water or land to each Havens, with freedome, and continue there as long as they please, and trade in any goods, paying Customes, saving always all and singular the Lawes and Ordinances of either Common-wealth respectively.

XIII. The Ships and Vessels of the United Provinces, meeting any the Ships of War of this Commonwealth in the Brittish Seas, shall strike their Flag and lower their Top-saile.

XIV. Neither of the said Common-wealths shall receive into any of their Havens, or give assistance or relief unto any Pirates or Sea-Rovers, but shall cause them to be apprehended, all ships taken, shall be restored to the right owners, or made good to them.

XV. That if either Common-wealth, shall hereafter make any Treaty with any other Nation, the one shall give notice to, and comprehend the other, if they desire it.

XVI. If during the Amity, any thing shall be acted against this Treaty, it shall not be hereby interrupted, or broken off, onely those particular persons who have offended, shall be punished, and satisfaction made to all persons concerned, after 12 month demanding thereof, in any part of *Europe*, within the Straights of *Gilbralter*, in *America*, upon the Coasts of

Africk

Africk, or on this ſide the Cape of Good Hope, and beyond the ſaid Cape within 18 months, and in caſe the offenders ſhall not ſubmit themſelves to Juſtice, they ſhall be declared Enemies to both Common-wealths, their Eſtates confiſcate, and perſons liable to ſuch further puniſhments, as their offence ſhall deſerve.

XVII. The people of the Common-wealth of *England*, may freely, unmoleſted, and ſecurely travell in and through the Countries of the United Provinces in *Europe*, in them, or beyond them, to follow their Traffick in all places there; as alſo their Factors or Servants, armed or unarmed; but if armed, not above 40 men in company. And the people the United Provinces of the *Netherlands* may injoy the ſame liberty in the Common-wealth of *England* in *Europe*, they conforming to the Laws thereof.

XVIII. If the Merchant Ships of one or the other ſide, ſhall through Tempeſt, Pirats, or any other neceſſity, be driven into the Ports of either, it ſhall be free for them to depart without payment of any Cuſtomes, or other duties; provided they break not bulk, or expoſe any thing to ſale.

XIX. The Merchants, Maſters, Pilots, or Marriners, of either Common-wealth, their Ships or Merchandizes ſhall not be ſeized or arreſted in the Lands or Rivers of the other, for any warlike or other ſervice, except upon inevitable neceſſity, and juſt ſatisfaction for the ſame; provided that hereby ſhall not be excluded the Arreſts and Seizures in the ordinary way of Law of each Common-wealth.

XX. The Merchants on both ſides, and the Ship-maſters, may by Sea and Land, carry all ſorts of Arms for defence and offence; but being come to their Inns,

Inns, ſhall lay down their Arms, and ſo leave them till they return on board again.

XXI. The Men of War of either Common wealth, meeting or overtaking any Merchants Ship belonging to the other, or holding both one courſe, ſhall take them under their protection, and defend them againſt all attempts.

XXII. If a Ship of either Common-wealth, or a Newter, ſhall be taken in the Havens of either by any third party; they, in or from whoſe Haven the ſaid Ships ſhall be taken, ſhall endeavor the re-taking of the ſaid Ship, at the charge of the proprietors.

XXIII. That Searchers on both parts, ſhall regulate themſelves according to the Laws of each Com: and not levy or take more they are allowed.

XXIV. In caſe wrong be done, againſt any the Articles of this Treaty, no Letters of Reprizall, Mark or Countermark ſhall be granted, till firſt Juſtice be ſought, and in caſe Juſtice be refuſed or delayed, and no ſatisfaction made within 3 months, then Letters of Reprizall, *&c.* may be granted.

XXV. All perſons going to Sea, having particular Commiſſions, ſhall put in ſecurity to doe no wrong to either ſide.

XXVI. Free acceſſe ſhall be granted to each others Ports, with Merchants Ships, and Men of war, ſo they exceed not the number of 8 Ships of War, nor ſtay longer then for the reparation of their Ships; and if any greater number, then it is not lawfull to make entrance without firſt obtaining leave from the Governor, and make no longer ſtay then he ſhall permit, and during their ſtay ſhall commit no hoſtile act, or do any thing to the prejudice of the ſaid Ports.

XXVII. The Lords of the United Provinces ſhall

UMI - 1993

take care that Justice be done on the Authors of the Murther of the English in *Amboyna*.

XXVIII. Whereas certain English Ships and Goods have been seized and detained within the Dominions of the King of *Denmarke*, since *May* 18. 1652. the States Generall have obliged themselves, That restitution shall be made of all the English Ships and Goods detained yet in *specie*; together with the true and just price of such as are sold, imbezled, or otherwise disposed of, within 14 days after the arrival of the Merchants for the receiving of them. And also that Damages be given for the losses sustained by the English, by reason of the said detention, according to what shall be arbitrated by *Edw: Winslow*, *James Russel*, *John Beex*, *Wil: Van der Cruysse*, on the part of the Lord Protector, and the States Generall, to examine the demands of the Merchants; and to meet at *Goldsmiths* Hall, *London*, June 27. and make Oath before the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, that they will proceed without respect to any particular interest whatsoever. And the 1 of *Aug:* next, unlesse they agree upon Sentence sooner, be shut up in a Chamber by themselves without fire, candle, meat, drink, *&c.* till such time as they come to an agreement, and the award shall be Obligatory to both parties. And the States Generall do firmly Oblige themselves to perform the same, to pay such sum of money here at *London*, as the said Arbitrators shall ajudge to be paid for the use of the laid Owners, as the L: Protector shall nominate within 25 dayes after the adjudication made, and the States Gen: shall pay at *London* the sum of 5000 *l. ster.* towards the Charges of the Merchants, Masters, or their Assigns, for their Journy to *Denmark*, and the sum of 20000 Rix Dollars, to such persons as his

his Highneſſe ſhall appoint, within 6 days after their arrivall there. Which ſaid ſums ſhall be accounted in part of payment of ſuch ſum as ſhall be ſo awarded. And that ſecurity ſhall be given by ſufficient men living in *London*, binding themſelves in 140000 *l. ſterl.* that reſtitution ſhall be made according to the premiſes: and that the 20000 Rix Dollars ſhall on their part be duely performed. And if all the Conditions be not really performed, then the ſaid ſum of 140000 *l. ſterl.* ſhall be paid to ſuch perſons as his Highneſſe ſhall nominate, that the Merchants loſſes may be ſatisfied.

XXIX. The States Gen: have undertaken the reſtitution of the Ships and Goods, and the ſame being performed, all queſtions, ſtrifes, and wrongs between the ſaid Common-wealth and King ſhall ceaſe and be for ever forgotten, and ſhal be as a friend comprehended and included in this Treaty & Confederation.

XXX. That at the time of the delivery of the Inſtruments of Ratification, four Commiſſioners ſhall be nominated on both ſides to meet here at *London*, *May* 18. to examine and determine all the loſſes and injuries which either ſide alleges to have ſuſtained from the other ſince the year 1611. unto *May* 18. 1652. as well in the *Eaſt-Indies*, as in *Greenland*, *Muſcovy*, *Braſil*, or any other place. And if the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall not within 3 months come to an agreement, the differences ſhall be ſubmitted to the judgement and arbitration of the Proteſtant Cantons of *Switzerland*, who by an Inſtrument for this purpoſe, ſhall be deſired to take upon them that Arbitration, and appoint like Commiſſioners impowred and inſtructed to give finall judgement thereupon within 6 months after the expiration of the 3 months; and whatſoever the

major part of them ſhall award, ſhall oblige both parties, and be performed accordingly.

XXXI. It is agreed, That both parties ſhall well and truly perform, and cauſe to be performed, this preſent Treaty.

XXXII. The States General do by theſe preſents, firmly oblige themſelves, that all and ſigular whom, ſhall at any time elect, conſtitute, or appoint, Capt. Gen. *Stadtholder*, Commander of their Army, or Admiral of any of their Fleets, ſhall confirm by Oath this Treaty, all the things therein contained, and ſhall promiſe to perform and keep the ſame.

XXXIII. Laſtly, it is agreed that the preſent Treaty ſhall within 15 days next, be confirmed and ratified in due and authentick form, by the ſaid L: Protector, and the ſaid States Gen: of the United Provinces, by their Letters, Patents under their Great Seals, and that Inſtruments of Ratification ſhall be delivered interchangeably, within the time aforeſaid. And furthermore that this Treaty and Confederation ſhall immediately after delivery of the Inſtruments, be publiſhed, according to the uſual ſolemnity, and in the places accuſtomed; and that all Acts of Hoſtility ſhall ceaſe on both ſides from that time.

Articles of Peace, Friendſhip and Entercourſe concluded and agreed between England *and* Sweden.

May 9. 1654.

I. THat from henceforth there be and remain a good, firm, ſincere and perpetual Peace, Amity, Allyance and correſpondence between the Protector and Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and

and the Queen and Kingdome of *Sweden*, and all and ſingular their Dominions, Kingdoms, Countries, Provinces, Iſlands, Plantations, Lands, Cities, Towns, People, Citizens, and generally all their Subjects and Inhabitants, ſo that each part treat and uſe the other with all reall friendſhip and affection.

II. The ſaid Confederates their People, Subjects and Inhabitants ſhall, as opportunity is offered, take care of, and promote the welfare each of other. And ſhall advertiſe each other, upon knowledge thereof, of all imminent dangers, plots, and conſpiracies of Enemies againſt the other; and, as much as in them lies, oppoſe, and hinder the ſame. Neither ſhall the one Confederate, either by himſelf, or any elſe, treat of, act, or attempt any thing to the prejudice and diſadvantage of the other, his Lands or Dominions, in what-

whatsoever place, whether at Sea or Land; nor shall any way assist the Rebells or Enemies of the other, to the damage of the Confederate, nor receive, or entertaine within his Dominions, any Rebell or Traytor, who shall attempt any thing against the others State, much lesse afford them any Council, help or favour, or permit it to be done by any of his Subjects, People and Inhabitants.

III. The said Protector and Commonwealth, and the said Queen & Kingdome shall take diligent care, That, as much as in them lies, all impediments and obstacles be removed, which have hitherto interrupted the freedome of Navigation and Commerce, as well between both Nations, as with other People and Countries within the Dominions, Lands, Seas and Rivers of either. And shall sincerely endeavor to assert maintain, defend and promote the aforesaid Liberty of Navigation and Commerce against all the Disturbers thereof, by such ways and means, as either in this present Treaty, or hereafter shall be agreed upon. Neither shall they suffer, that either by themselves, their Subjects and People, or through their default, any thing be done or committed contrary hereunto.

IV. That either of the aforelaid Confederates their People and Subjects, may without any safe conduct, licence, generall or speciall, freely and securely go and enter by Land or Sea, in and to the Kingdoms, Countries, Provinces, Lands, Islands, Cities, Villages, Towns, whether walled or unwalled, fortified, or otherwise, Havens and whatsoever Dominions of the other, and there stay and from thence return or passe through; and in the same places, upon just prices to procure, and have provision of Victuals, for their use

and

and ſuſtenance and to be uſed with all friendly Offices. And that either Confederate, their People and ſubjects may trade and have commerce in all places where commerce hath hitherto been exerciſed, in what Goods and Merchandiſes they pleaſe, and may freely import and export the ſame, paying the Cuſtoms which are due, and conforming themſelves to the Laws and Ordinances of the ſaid Commonwealth and Kingdome, whether the ſame reſpect Trade or any other right; which preſuppoſed, the People, ſubjects and inhabitants of both Confederates, ſhall have and enjoy in each others Kingdoms, Countiies, Lands and Dominions, as large and ample privileges, Relaxations, Liberties and immunities, as any other Foreiner at preſent doth, or hereafter ſhall enjoy there.

V. No Merchants, Captains, and Maſters of Ships, Mariners, nor any other Perſons, Ships, Goods, or Merchandize belonging to either Confederate ſhall upon any publique, or private account, by virtue of any Edict Generall or ſpeciall, within any the Lands, Havens, Sea roads, Coaſts, or Dominions of the other, for any publick ſervice, or expedition of war, or any other cauſe, much leſſe for any private uſe, be ſeized, embargued, arreſted, forced by violence, or be any way moleſted or injured, provided onely ſuch arreſts as are conformable to juſtice and equity be not hereby prohibited, ſo be it they are made according to the ordinary courſe of Law, and not granted upon private affection, or partiality, but are requiſite for the adminiſtration of right and juſtice.

VI. In caſe any of the Ships of either Confederate, whether of War or Merchants, belonging to the ſubjects & People of either, be by occaſion of Tempeſts,

purſuit

purſuit of Pyrates and Enemies, or any other urgent neceſſity conſtrained to put into each others Havens, Roads or ſhores, they ſhall be received there with all kindneſſe and humanity, and enjoy all friendly protection, and be permitted to refreſh themſelves and procure at a reaſonable price, all things needfull for their ſuſtenance, reparation, or uſe. Neither ſhall they be hindred from going out of the ſaid Ports or Roads, at their pleaſure, without paying any cuſtoms or duties. Provided they do nothing contrary to the Laws Ordinances and Cuſtoms of the place, which the ſaid Ships ſhall enter into or abide in.

VII. In like manner, if any Ship or Ships, whether publick or private, belonging to either Confederate, their People and Subjects, ſhall within any the Coaſts or Dominions of the other, ſtick upon the ſands, or be forced to lighten their burden, or be wrack'd, or ſuffer any damage, all friendly help and reliefe ſhall be given them upon a competent reward. And whatever ſhall be remaining of the goods thrown overboard or after ſhipwrack, or any other damage ſuſtained, ſhall be kept in ſafe cuſtody, and reſtored to the Owner, or whom the ſaid Owner ſhall appoynt.

VIII. In caſe the People and Subjects on either part, whether they be Merchants, Factors, or Servants, Maſters of Ships, Mariners, or ſuch others, who travell and inhabit within the Dominions of the other, or thoſe who act on their behalfe before any Court of Judicature, for recovery of their Debts, or for other lawfull occaſions, ſhall ſtand in need of the Magiſtrates help, the ſame ſhall be readily, and according to the equity of their Cauſe, in friendly manner granted them, and Juſtice ſhall be adminiſtred to them without long and unneceſſary Delays. Neither

ſhall

ſhall they be any way moleſted upon any pretence in the Diſpatch of their Affairs, in their Journeying, Bargaining, and Receiving the Price of their Commodities, but that all Love and Friendſhip be extended towards them. And it ſhall be free for them on both ſides, in their paſſage to and again, in each others Coaſts, Ships, Havens, and Publick Places, to wear about them Arms for their proper defence, ſo be it they give no juſt ſuſpition to the Governour or Magiſtrate of the place, of any deſign againſt the publick or private peace. But he eſpecially who behaves and demeans himſelfe ſoberly and inoffenſively, ſhall be protected from all injury, violence & moleſtation.

IX. The ſaid Confederates, and all and ſingular their People and Subjects, may buy and export out of all the Countries, Dominions and Kingdomes of the other, all kind of Armour and Proviſion of War, and may ſafely and freely put in with their Ships, and arrive at each others Ports, Havens and Shores, and there ſtay, and thence depart, they carrying themſelves peaceably, and conformably to the Laws and Cuſtomes of the reſpective places, and not diſturbing the freedome of commerce therein. In like manner the Ships of War ſhall have free acceſſe to the Ports of either, there to ſtay, and come to anchor, but not in ſuch numbers as ſhall occaſion manifeſt ſuſpition, without the leave and conſent of that Confederate firſt obtained, to whom the Port belongs, unleſs compelled thereto by tempeſt, force, or danger of the Sea, in which caſe they ſhall ſignifie to the Governor, or chief Magiſtrate of the Place, the cauſe of their Arrivall, and ſhall continue there no longer then the ſaid Governor ſhall permit. Obſerving always the Laws aforeſaid, and ſuch as ſhall hereafter be agreed upon.

X. The Subjects and Inhabitants of the Queen and Kingdome of *Sweden*, may safely and freely travell in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereof, and passe through the same by Sea or Land, to any other Nations freely to traffick and have commerce with them in all sorts of merchandize, and to import and export the same. And the People of the said Commonwealth shall enjoy the same freedome in the Kingdomes, Dominions and Territories, of the Queen and Kingdome of *Sweden*. Provided, the Laws, Ordinances, and particular rights of each Nation, concerning Trade and Commerce be observed, on both sides.

XI. Although in the preceeding Articles of this present Treaty, it be forbid to either Confederate to yield any aid or assistance to the Enemies of the other; yet it is not to be so understood, as if either Confederate having no War with the Enemies of the other, might not saile to, or traffick with the said Enemies, notwithstanding the other Confederate be in actuall war with them; But it is onely provided, That till a more particular agreement be made concerning this matter, no goods called goods of *Contrabanda*, a Catalogue and Specification of which shall be made within 4 months after the date hereof, shall be carried to the Enemies of each other without peril in case they be taken, of being adjudged lawful prize without hope of Restitution.

XII. But lest such Navigation and Entercourse of the one Confederate, his People & Subjects by Land or Sea, with other Nations, during the War of the other Confederate, should redound to the prejudice of the other Confed: And lest goods of Enemies, should passe concealed under the name of Friends; for the remo-

removall of all ſuſpition and prevention of fraud herein, it is agreed, That all Ships, Waggons, Wares and men, belonging to either Confederate, ſhall in their paſſage, have Letters of ſafe conduct, commonly called Paſſe-ports, and Certificates ſigned by the Governour, or chief Magiſtrate of the Province or City, from whence they come; Of which Letters and Certificates ſuch forms ſhall be obſerved as ſhall be mutually concluded upon, within the ſpace of 4 months, next after the date hereof. And whereſoever any the Merchandize, goods, veſſels, or men belonging to either, their People and Subjects, ſhall be met with either in open Sea, or in any Channel, Haven, Road, Land, or any other place by the Ships of War, publick or private, or by any the People, Subjects and Inhabitants of the other, or ſhall happen to be in one place with them, they producing their Letters of ſafe Conduct and Certificates aforeſaid, ſhall have nothing further exacted of them, no ſearch made, either of Goods, Veſſels or Men, much leſſe ſhall they receive any damage, injury or moleſtation; but ſhall be ſuffered to paſſe on with freedome to purſue their occaſions. And if any People and Subjects of either ſhall do, or commit any thing contrary to the proper ſenſe of this preſent Article, either Confederate ſhall take care that ſevere puniſhment be inflicted on the Offenders, and cauſe full and ſpeedy ſatisfaction to be made to the parties wronged, for all Coſts and Damages.

XIII. In caſe it ſhall hereafter happen, that during this Amity and Confederation, any of the People or ſubjects of either, ſhall act or attempt any thing againſt the ſame or any part thereof, either by Land, Sea, or other waters, this Amity, Confederation and Allyance, ſhall not be thereupon interrupted or bro-

ken of, but ſhall remain and continue ſtill in full force and virtue. Onely in ſuch caſe the particular perſons which have offended, ſhall be puniſhed, and no others; And that Juſtice ſhall be done and ſatisfaction made to all perſons injured, within 12 months after Demand thereof. And in caſe the Perſons ſo offending as aforeſaid ſhall not appear and ſubmit themſelves to Juſtice, and make ſatisfaction within the ſaid Term, the ſaid Perſons ſhall be declared enemies to both States, and their eſtates, goods and effects whatſoever, ſhall be confiſcated & employed to a due and full ſatisfaction for the wrong by them done. And their perſons ſhall be lyable to further puniſhment when they ſhall come within the power of either State, as the quality of their offence ſhall deſerve. And that ſpeedy reſtitution and ſatisfaction be made for the loſſe and dammage which either part hath ſuſtained from the other, during the War betwixt *England* and the United Provinces.

XIV. This preſent Treaty and Confederation ſhall in nothing derogate from any preeminence, right or Dominion of either Confederate within any his own Seas, Channels or Waters, but that they have and retain the ſame, in as full and ample manner as they have had, or as of right belongs to them.

XV. It being the primary intent of this League and Amity, that each Confederate their People and Subjects might enjoy ſuch Navigation and Commerce, as is deſcribed in the foregoing Articles, within the *Balticke*, *Sound*, *Northern*, *Weſtern*, and *Britiſh Seas*, *Mediterranean* and *Channel*, and other the Seas in *Europe*; Therefore all ſincere endeavor ſhall be uſed on both ſides by common adviſe, aid and aſſiſtance, that the aforeſaid mutuall Liberty of Navigation and com-

commerce, be eſtabliſhed, promoted, and as occaſion is, defended againſt all the Diſturbers thereof, who ſhall go about to interrupt, prohibit, hinder or reſtrain and limit the ſame to their own will and pleaſure, in prejudice of the ſaid Confederates. And either part ſhall with all willingneſſe or readineſs, promote the good and prevent the hurt each of other; Saving the Treaties which either Nation hath made with other Kingdoms, Commonwealths & Nations. And neither Confederate ſhall hereafter make any League or Agreement in prejudice of this preſent, with any other People or Nation without the privity and conſent of the other, or if any ſuch Agreement be hereafter made, the ſame ſhall be reputed null and voyd, and give place to this preſent Treaty. But as for the manner of giving aid and aſſiſtance each to other for the defence of this League and of the Liberty of Commerce and Navigation, a more particular agreement, as need ſhall require, ſhall be made thereupon accommodated to the Circumſtances of time and other affairs.

XVI. For what concerns other Commodities, which Ships of War may enjoy, and the Laws by which they ſhall regulate themſelves when they arrive in each others Ports and Harbors: and for what concerns commerce to be exerciſed in *America*, as alſo the advantages of the *Herring*, and other Fiſheries, the erecting Staples for Trade, and other Things and Conditions which ſhall be found requiſite for the better clearing of the foregoing Articles, Reſolution ſhall be had therein according to what ſhall be agreed upon in a diſtinct and peculiar Treaty or Contract.

XVII. Whatever is agreed on in the foregoing Articles ſhall be in force and vertue from this preſent time

time, and be truly obſerved on both ſides by all ſuch as are within each others Allegiance. And for the further Confirmation thereof, ſhall be ſubſcribed, ſigned and ratified by the Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereto belonging, in the name of his Highneſs and the ſaid Commonwealth, and by her Majeſty of *Sweden*, under the handwriting and Seals of their ſaid Highneſſe and Majeſty, within four months next enſuing the Date of theſe Preſents.

A *PROCLAMATION* of the Peace made between this Commonwealth, and *France*.

OLIVER *Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of* England, Scotland *and* Ireland, *&c. Whereas by the bleſſing of God, we have, with the adviſe of our Council, made and concluded a Treaty of Peace, friendſhip, and amity between this Commonwealth on the one part, and* France *on the other, their Lands, Cities, Towns, Dominions, Territories, Places, and People, by Sea, Land, freſh-waters, and elſe where; and whereas by the ſaid Treaty of Peace all Acts of Hoſtility are to ceaſe on both ſides immedialty after publication thereof, as well upon the Sea, as at Land, Rivers, and freſh-waters, and whatever ſhall be taken by the one from the other after the ſaid Publication, ſhall well and truly be reſtored, and all Letters of Marque and Repriſall to be recalled and made voyd. We have thought fit to make Publication, as we doe by theſe preſents, of the aforeſaid Treaty and Agreement; and do hereby ſtrictly charge and require all perſon and perſons, of what degree, quality and condition they, or any of them be, belonging to this Commonwealth, to take notice thereof, and conform themſelves accordingly.*

LODOVICVS XIIII. D. G. GALLÆ ET NAVARRÆ REX CHRISTIANISS.
DAMNOSA

And in further performance of the said Treaty on our part, we do by these presents require and enjoyn all Ships of War, and others belonging to the State, or particular persons set forth upon private Commissions, or otherwise, to observe the said Agreement. And to the end none may pretend ignorance thereof, the Commissioners of the Admiralty are hereby required to give effectuall notice of the premises to all the Ships of War of this Commonwealth, either at Sea or in Port. And the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty are also by virtue of these presents forthwith to call in, upon their severall Securities given in that Court, all such Ships as have been set forth upon private Commissions against any of the People or Subjects of France. *Given at* White hall *this* 20. *day of* November, 1655.

Here followeth the substance of the Articles of the Treaty of Peace betwixt England & France. *Nov:* 20. 1655.

I. THat henceforth there be a firm Peace, Amity, and League betwixt the Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and the Kingdome of *France*, and betwixt all the Countries, Dominions, Cities, and Places, within the Dominion of either, and that the People and Subjects of both Nations may freely have recourse unto all Ports and Havens, without prejudice.

II. That neither part shall hereafter directly or indirectly assist such as are already declared Rebells or their Adherents; and in case either part do make a Peace with such as are already their declared Enemies, that part which shall so make Peace shall not give any aid or assistance to the said Enemies against the other part.

III. That all Hostility shall cease henceforth both by

by Sea and Land, and all Commiſſions and Letters of Marque or Repriſall, iſſued out on both ſides againſt the People and Subjects of either, be recalled. And whatſoever ſhall be taken on either ſide, after the publication of the preſent Treaty, it ſhall be reſtored. And if any injury be done by the People of the one State to the People of the other, no Letters of Marque or Repriſall, ſhall be iſſued out, till juſtice be firſt demanded; and in caſe Juſtice cannot be had after the due ways of demand made, then Letters of Marque or Reprizall may be granted, *&c.*

IV. That freedome of Trade be maintained in all places, *&c.* betwixt the People on both ſides; Provided that the uſuall Cuſtomes be paid, and the Laws and Statutes of each State be obſerved.

V. That the People of the Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, *&c.* ſhall have liberty to vend all Manufactures of Wool and Silk made within the ſaid Commonwealth in any place of the Dominion of *France*, notwithſtanding any Law, Edict, *&c.* to the contrary. Provided, that the 13 Article of the Treaty made between *England* and *France*, *Anno* 1606. concerning Clothes ill made, be kept and obſerved; And that the Subjects of *France* may have free leave to vend all Wines of the growth of *France*, in all ports and places of the ſaid Commonwealth, notwithſtanding any Law or Statute, *&c.* to the contrary.

VI. That the Rates of Cuſtoms, which are to be paid by the Merchants on both ſides, ſhall be hung up in a Table in the publick places at *London* and *Rowen*, and in other Cities of *England* and *France*, as need ſhall require.

VII. That whereas ſome payments and privileges

are claimed by ſome Cities and places, as due unto them, in the Dominions on either ſide, the Magiſtrates and Officers in all Cities ſhall take care that no more be exacted than what is due.

VIII. That the payment called in Engliſh *Headmony*, in French *Du Chief*, exacted hitherto by cuſtome without Law in ſome Ports of *England* and *France*, ſhall no more be paid by the People of either State, at their entrance or departure.

IX. The French Merchants trading in *England* ſhall not be compelled to put in any other caution for the vending of their Commodities, *&c.* beſides their caution upon Oath, *&c.*

X. That French Ships may have ſafe recourſe to the Key of *London*, and all other Ports of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, *&c.* there to take in their lading without moleſtation, and they ſhall not be compelled to unlade into other Veſſells. And the Ships of *England* ſhall enjoy the like liberty in all the Ports of *France*.

XI. That the Merchants Ships of *England*, trading to *Bourdeaux*, ſhall not in their paſſage up the River of *Garunne*, be compelled to unlade their Guns, *&c.* at the Caſtle of *Blaye*.

XII. That the Merchants and any other People of the aforeſaid Commonwealth of *England*, may by Will and Teſtament diſpoſe of their Commodities, money, houſholdſtuffe, Debts, *&c.* within all parts of the Dominion of *France*, according to their pleaſure. And whether they die teſtate or inteſtate, their heirs or executors ſhall enjoy, *&c.* according to the Laws of *England*, in what part of *France* ſoever they ſhall happen to die; and this notwithſtanding the Law commonly called *Droict d' Aubeyne*. The like liberty

liberty and privilege is to be enjoyed by the Subjects of *France* in *England*.

XIII. That the Inhabitants of the Isles of *Jersey* and *Guernsey* shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities in *France* as the French do in those Islands, the usuall Tributes and Customes being paid on both sides.

XIV. That for the more easie prevention of Piracies, and injuries to Ships by Rovers at Sea, all Captains and Masters in any Men of War, or Ships belonging to the People of either State, shall before they set out of any Port within the Dominion of either put in security for their good behaviour at Sea, and that they will not take or seize, nor otherwise hinder or injure the people and goods of either. And if those who are appointed to take the Security, shall neglect it, or not take good security, they themselves shall make recompence for such damages as shall be done.

XV. That for the space of 4 years succeeding the Ratification of the present Treaty, all Ships belonging to the Subjects and People of either State trading in the *Mediterranean*, and in the Eastern Sea or Ocean, shall be free and have their lading free, although they carry goods in them, yea Grain or Pulse, which belong to Enemies; except nevertheless all prohibited and Contraband goods, that is to say Gunpowder, Guns, Pistols, and all sorts of Arms, Munition, Horses and Warlike Provision, nor shall they transport men for the service of the Enemies of either State, in case the Ships, Provision and Goods shall become Prize; which shall be severely put in execution also against such as shall carry Corn or Victualls for relief of places besieged by either State.

XVI. That both Parties ſhall expreſly charge their Sea Commanders, &c. That they doe not any way prejudice or hinder the People of either State in their Ships, Veſſels, Goods or Merchandize, but diligently obſerve this Treaty; And that thoſe who violate it, ſhall beſide the undergoing of Corporall puniſhment, repaire the Damages, &c. And that ſuch men of War, as being deſigned Convoy to Merchant men, ſhall meet with Veſſells belonging to either State, be obliged to defend them againſt any that ſhall offer violence, ſo long as they hold the ſame courſe together.

XVII. The ſeventeenth Article enjoyneth the copying out and ſecuring of Books of Accounts, Papers, Bills of lading, &c. That ſhall be found in any Ships, belonging to the People of either State, that may happen to be made Prize by any of the Sea Commanders of either Party, &c.

XVIII. The eighteenth concerns ſuch Commanders, Maſters, Mariners and Seamen, taken in Veſſels that ſhall be made Prize as aforeſaid.

XIX. That neither of the Confederates ſhall harbour or permit their People to harbour any Pyrates or Robbers, nor to aſſiſt or ſupply them, but rather endeavor to apprehend and bring them to their deſerved puniſhment, &c.

XX That neither of the ſaid Parties doe permit that the Ships or Goods belonging to either people, which ſhall at any time be taken by the Rebells of either, upon pretence, or by vertue of any Commiſſion whatſoever, and be brought into the Ports or Places of either Dominion, be alienated from the right Owners, but they ſhall be detained and laid up ſafe, that no part of them periſh or be imbeliſhed, &c.

XXI.

XXI. That if the People of either part ſhall be driven by Tempeſt, fear of Enemies, or any other danger, into the Ports of either Nation, they ſhall depart free without paying any Cuſtome or Tribute, provided they neither buy nor ſell there, & do at their firſt coming give an Account of their Arrivall to the Magiſtrate of the Place.

XXII. That the People of the ſaid Commonwealth may freely Trade in all Kingdoms, Dominions and Territories, that are in Amity or Neutrality with the ſaid Commonwealth, and not be hindred or injured by the ſubjects of the ſaid King, although there ſhould be an enmity and Hoſtility betwixt the ſaid King, and thoſe Kingdomes, Dominions and Territories, or any of them. The ſame is to be obſerved in like manner, on the ſaid Commonwealths part towards the ſubjects of *France*. Provided that neither of them do Trade to any port or Town beſieged by either party, nor carry any prohibited Goods unto ſuch places as are in hoſtility with either, &c.

XXIII. That inpartial Juſtice be done to the people of either, according as by the rule of Law & Equity in all Cauſes depending on eithers Dominion, and that all Sentences, and former Bargains and agreements, made by the people of either, for their own advantage, do ſtand good, &c.

XXIV. And foraſmuch as ſince the year 1640 many prizes have been taken, and many damages done by the people of each nation to one another, it is agreed, That there Commiſſioners be nominated immediately after the Ratification of the preſent Treaty, with power to examine, eſtimate, and clear ſuch Prizes and Lawes, and determine the compenſation and ſatisfaction for them, according to the demands,

which

which ſhall be produced and exhibited before them, by their people on either part, within three months time, to be accounted after the publication of this Treaty; For which purpoſe the ſaid Commiſſioners are to meet within ſix weeks after publication, in the City of *London*, and to determine the ſaid Controverſies within five months next following. And if within ſix months they ſhall not agree, then the ſaid coutroverſies ſhall be referred to the arbitration of the republick of *Hamburgh*, to be determited within four months time next after, who are deſired to appoint Commiſſioners to give Judgment upon the premiſes, and whatſoever they ſhall determine ſhall be binding to both Parties, and ſhall be performed within 6 months next following. And if theſe ſhall not determine the ſaid Controverſie, then no man ſhall be moleſted thereupon, *&c.*

XXV. That the Controverſie betwixt both parties touching the Forts of *Pemtacoet*, *St. John*, and *Port Royal*, lately taken in *America*, and the goods found in them, be referred to the aforeſaid Commiſſioners and Arbitrators mentioned in the fore-going Article.

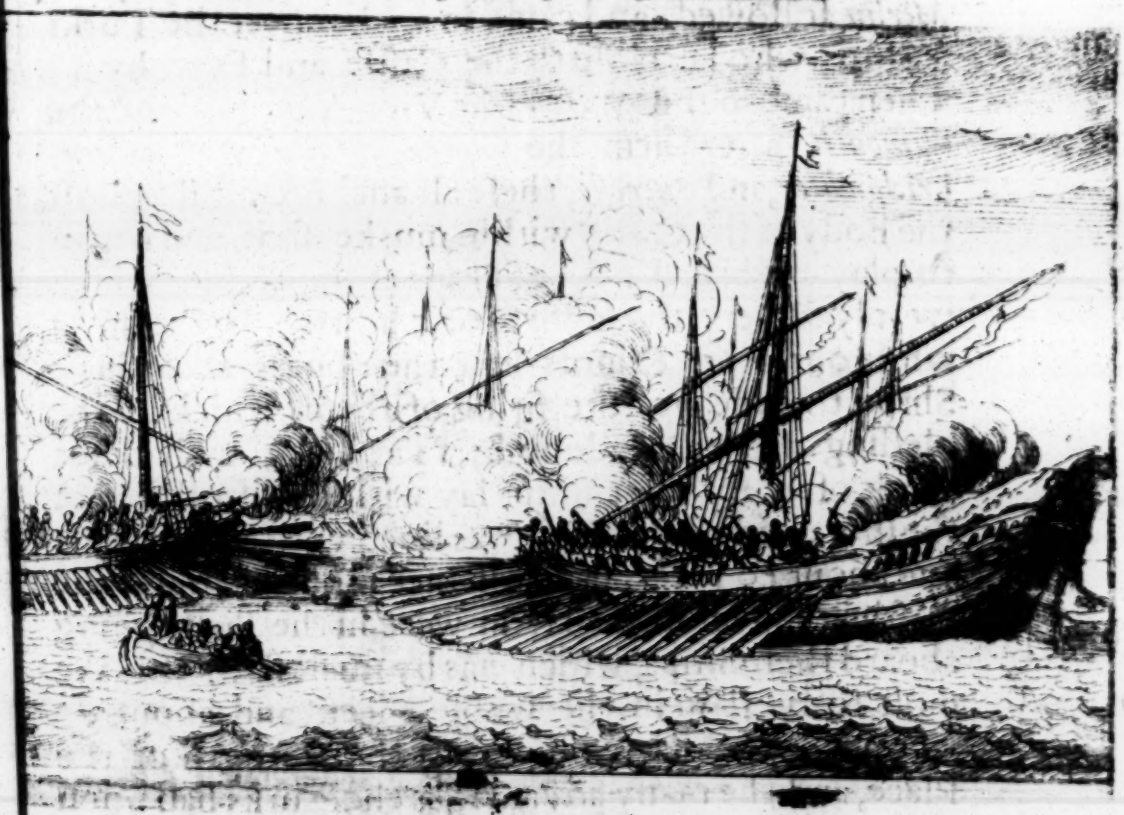
XXVI. That if there ſhould happen to be a war betwixt the ſaid Commonwealth and Kingdome, the Merchants living in Towns and Cities ſhall have ſix months time after the declaring of the War to ſell and tranſport their Goods and Comoditi s, and if any damage or injury be done them by the people of either part, they ſhall have recompence and ſatiſfaction given them.

XXVII. If it ſo fall out, that during this League and Amity any thinge ſhall be done by any of the people on either ſide, contrary thereto, this League and Amity ſhall notwithſtanding remain entire, and retain

retain its full force, but the perſons ſo offending ſhall be puniſhed and ſatiſfaction given to all parties concerned, *&c.*

XXVIII. That this Treaty ſhall within 15 daies next following be confirmed and ratified under the great Seal of both Nations, and the inſtruments be delivered on both ſides, and afterwards this preſent Treaty ſhall be publiſhed in the accuſtomed place and manner.

A Relation of Gen: Blakes *engagement with the* Turks *in* Tunnis : *And of their ſubmiſſion in* Argier.



Tunnis Road, *April* 9. 1655.

AFter the *Turks* in *Tunnis* had given us an unſatiſfied anſwer, we ſailed to them again, and arrived at

at *Porta Ferina* the 3 of *April*; when we came there the Officers met, and we ſought to the Lord by Prayer, after which the Officers met in Counſel, and that day it was unanimouſly reſolved by the Generalls and Captains, to ſet upon the Turks Ships there the next day, and to burn them. On the 4 of *April* we cauſed the Turks to flie before us, their Caſtle of *Porta Ferina* we battered, their ſtrong Town and houſes of ſtone we did beat about their ears: By break of day the whole fleet weighed anchor; The *Newcaſtle* Frigot went firſt in, after her the *Kent*, the *Taunton*, the *Foreſight*, the *Amity*, *Princeſſe-Maria*, *Pearl*, *Mearmaid*, and *Merlin* followed, and came to anchor neer the Turks 9 Ships who lay cloſe to the Caſtle and Forts by it: Then came in the *Andrew* our Vice-Admirall, and the *Plimouth*, after them the *George*, *Worceſter*, *Unicorn*, *Bridgwater*, and *Succeſſe*, theſe all anchored juſt againſt the Body of the Caſtle within musket ſhot, and began to play our broad ſides of Guns at the Caſtle, which we plyed very thick for 4 or 5 hours; In the mean while our other Frigots ſent their boats aboard the Ships to endeavor the firing of them, which by the bleſſing of God was done by 11 a clock; we had hot work of it, for their Ships lay within Piſtoll ſhot of the ſhore, and all the Coaſt was lined with Musketeirs, and about 60 pieces of Ordnance mounted upon the Caſtle. The moſt men ſlain were in the Boats going aboard their Ships, which was by ſmall ſhot, 30 is the moſt to be ſlain in the whole Fleet, and about 80 wounded; which conſidering the ſtrength of the Place, and the many advantages the Turks had upon us, was but a ſmall number. We are now in *Tunnis* Road, and Generall *Blake* hath ſent once more a ſhore, but what will be done we know not.

April

April 10. 1655. The Turks in *Argier* do consent to deliver up all the English that they have slaves, to Generall *Blake*, and declare that they desire a Confirmation of the Peace with *England*, and that the Lord Protector will send a Councill to them, to make a firm Peace with them for ever. And it is believed that *Tripilo* will do the like.

To our Venerable Brethren, The Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, Clergi-men, Religious, and all the Faithfull ones of Christ belonging to the Catholick Church.

ALEXANDER VII. POPE.

VEnerable Brethern, beloved Sons, greeting, and Apostolicall Benediction. While from the height of our Apostolick Dignity we look round about us, and follicitously survey the State of Things

throughout the World, as ſubjected to our Care and Charge, the Affairs of Chriſtendom appear to be in a very ſad and lamentable condition; for ſtrangers make ſpoil of the Portion of the Lord, and his heritage, caſting out thoſe that are indeed his Children. Thoſe Nations, which out of our Fatherly love and tenderneſſe, we had a deſire to take into our boſom, that is to ſay, into the boſom of true Religion, and moſt affectionately to embrace them, even they endeavor to rend and tear this very boſome in pieces; and making their way from the remoteſt parts of ſea and land, have invaded the Flock of Chriſt. Yea and Catholick Princes diſagreeing bend their Forces againſt themſelves, and (which is a Judgement that God threatned heretofore againſt our Enemies, and them that riſe up againſt us) they devour one another, and are made drunk with their own Blood, as it were with new wine. Whilſt in time paſt, we were ſilently bewayling theſe things with our ſelf, it ſeemed good to him, who works things great and incomprehenſible without number, to call us, unwilling and trembling, to the Goverment of the Church; and to lay this immenſe burthen upon us, enough to make the ſtrongeſt ſhoulders to ſhrink. What our ſorrow hath been, we have teſtified by thoſe publick prayers, which we enjoyned in all parts, as ſoon as we were advanced to the Supremacie; as alſo by thoſe Letters which we ſent to our moſt dear Sons, not onely to the Illuſtrious *Ferdinand* of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* King, and Roman Emperor Elect, but alſo to the 2 Kings, and which with griefe of heart we wrote a ſecond time, when we perceived our moſt deadly Enemy deſigning ruine and deſtruction to all *Europe*, by diſtreſſing the moſt renowned Republick,

to

to the end that we might turn them from mutuall diſcords, againſt ſo dangerous an Adverſary; and now alſo we ſend againe, admoniſhing them, that whilſt their Armies are at a ſtand, during this winter ſeaſon, they would uſe their utmoſt endeavor to ſettle Peace. Let all theſe things bear witneſſe for us, that ſeeing there remains no hope to mittigate ſo great and ſore evills, ſave onely in common concord, it is the main care that takes up our Mind night and day, to inſinuate it into the hearts and affections of all men. But becauſe this is not to be effected by humane ſtrength and earthly wiſdome, but ought to be expected from him as his gift, upon whom reſts the diſcipline of our Peace, who takes away the Spirit of Princes, and rebuketh the Sea, and it is Still; therefore doe you (*Venerable Brethren, and Beloved Sons*) ſtrive as much as in you lies, not onely by your endeavour, ſtudy, Counſel, duties, and Authority, but alſo rent your hearts in prayer, in tears, in faſtings, and Alms deeds, take ye the Cenſor of Incenſe, that is, the prayer of the Saints; and ſtand ye in the gap betwixt the Fire, and the people that are ready to be conſumed. You who are ſet to be watchmen upon the walls of *Hieruſalem*, cry aloud night and day, and be ye the Appeaſers of divine wrath and vengeance. Empty out the Cup of Fury and deſtruction, the Cup of anguiſh and of tribulation without mixture, with which we have been drunken. We for our part, to whom Chriſt thought not his ſheep ſafely committed, till we were again and the third time admoniſhed in *Peter* touching the greatneſſe of his Love, to whom alone it is given to enter the Sanctuary, and to preſent the prayers of the people to God before the Altar, conceive it our duty with all diligence

to labour, that the Lord may not be angry, and ſay, *I ſought a man to make up the Breach, and to plead with me for the earth, that I might not deſtroy it, and I found him not, therefore have I powred out mine indignation upon them.* For this is the property of divine vengeance, that he who is the moſt high, is then moſt eaſie to be entreated, and returns to gentleneſſe and mercy, that is, to his own nature, when he draweth the ſword with his mighty Arm and ſtrong hand, to the end that he may ſtrike. Let your Feet be the Feet of thoſe that bring the glad Tidings of the Goſpell of Peace, that the Bowes and Arrows may be broken in pieces, and that God may command the winds, and cauſe Peace and Tranquility; which by your aſſiſtance eſpecially we deſire to obtain, and doe moſt affectionately confer upon you our Apoſtolicall Benediction. Given at *Rome*, in St. *Mary* the Greater, under the *ſeal-ring of the Fiſher*, the 20 of *September*, 1655. In the firſt year of our Popedom.

NATALIS RONDININUS.

A Letter concerning the manner of the Queen of Swedens *renouncing her Religion, and imbracing the Popiſh, written by an eye-witneſſe, at* Inſpruck *in* Tiroll, October 26. 1655.

I Shall acquaint you with the manner of the entrance of the Queen of *Sweden* into this City. The Archduke of *Tirol* having many months ſince been advertiſed of the Queens intention, to paſſe through this City, reſolved to give her an extraordinary noble entertainment. To this end he ſent Letters to all the Gentry

Gentry and Nobility in this Country, and to his Friends in the parts adjacent, to wait upon him in their bravery at his Court on Saturday laſt. In the evening the Archduke having intelligence that the Queen would lodge within 9 mile of this City, took Poſt with his brother the Archbiſhop, and a dozen Gentlemen, and onely kiſt her hands, bidding her welcom into his Dominions, and returned back hither the ſame night. The next day, being Sunday, about 4 in the afternoon, 12 of the Archdukes Trumpetters, and moſt of the aforeſaid Nobility and Gentry rode before him, the Archdutcheſs, which is the Duke of *Florence* his Siſter, being carried after him in a rich Sedan, the reſt of the Gentry about and behind her; then followed his Guard on Horſback, being 50 Firelocks, his ordirnary Guard with Halberts ſtanding on each ſide of the way: and in this equipage he met the Queen about a mile from the City; about 20 yeards before he came at her he light off his horſe, and ſhe out of her Sedan, and ſaluted one another; and ſo in the former manner, with Trumpets, Drums, and other loud Muſick very fine, ſhe entred the City.

The next day I ſaw her at dinner onely with the Archduke, his Lady, and Brother, which was very magnificent: I made account to have ſeen her at ſupper, but ſhe ſupped privately; yet being at the Court, I was told, That the Queen the next day would make open profeſſion of the Catholick Faith in the Franciſcans or Archdukes Chappell, which not onely I, but all her Proteſtant Servants much admired at, and would not believe; but it proved true: For on the Wedneſday between a 11 and 12 of clock, ſhe was led to the aforeſaid Church

by

by the Archduke, attended by the company aforesaid, and seated upon a Canopy on the left hand before the High Alter; below her, a little toward her right hand, was the Archduke, and his Lady, and Brother; and over against them the Spanish Ambassador in a Chair by himselfe; all the Quire being hung with Crimson Velvet, and the ground covered with red Serge: Then Mr. *Holstenius*, who was sent as the Popes Nuntio, stood at the right side of the Altar, and said, That Pope *Alexander* the VII, having understood that *Christina* Queen of *Sweden*, being enlightned by the Holy Ghost, had intent to put her self into the bosom of the Church, had sent his Letters to testifie his Approbation of her desires, and to receive her with his Apostolicall Benediction, therefore he was there to know, whether it were true or not; upon which she made answer, that it was so. Then he gave the Popes Letter to a Priest that stood by, who red it aloud to the effect abovesaid; the Letter being read, Mr. *Holstenius* desired that in Testimony of the truth, she would make Profession of the said Catholick Apostolick, and Roman Faith, and swear to keep it upon the Holy Evangelists, before the Archduke and the Spanish Ambassador, which she did, and kissed the Book. Then was a Chair for *Holstenius* to sit in, and a Cushion laid at his Feet, upon which the Queen kneeled, and he making the sign of the Crosse over her head, and embracing her shoulders, said, That he did receive her into the Catholick Church, and by vertue of Order from the Holy Father, Pope *Alexander* the VII, and from power given by Christ, whose Vicar he was, he did absolve her from all her sins that she had committed, In the Name of the Father, &c. Then were certain short Prayers said (or rather sung) in

Latine

Latine for her; after which, High Masse was sung, and then a Priest made a Sermon in Dutch, his Text was out of the *Psalms. Hear O my Daughter, incline also thine ear, forget also thy people and thy Fathers house; so shall the King have pleasure in thy Beauty.* Then was *Te Deum* sung with most excellent Voices; and fifty peeces of Ordnance discharged, and so she returned home as she came.

The Profession of the Faith of Christina *Queen of* Swedland, *as it was publiquely Sworn unto at* Inspruck.

I Do firmly admit and embrace Apostolicall and Ecclesiasticall Traditions, and the other Observances and Constitutions of the Church. Also I admit the holy Scriptures according to that

sence

ſence which our holy Mother the Chuch, to whom it belongs to judge of the true ſence and interpretation of holy Scriptures, hath held, and doth hold: neither will I ever take and interpret it but according to the unanimous conſent of the Fathers.

Sect. 2. I doe profeſſe alſo that there be truly and properly ſeven Sacraments of the new Law inſtituted by our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and neceſſary to the ſalvation of mankind, though all be not neceſſary for every man; that is to ſay, Baptiſm, Confirmation, the Euchariſt, Penance, Extream unction, Order, and Matrimony; and that they confer grace: and of theſe Baptiſm, Confirmation and Order cannot be reiterated without Sacriledge: Alſo the received and approved Rites of the Catholick Church uſed in the ſolemn adminiſtration of all the aforeſaid Sacraments, I receive and admit.

Sect. 3. All and every the things which are defined and declared in the holy Councill of *Trent* concerning Originall ſinne and Juſtification I embrace.

Sect. 4. I profeſſe alſo that in the Maſſe there is offred unto God a true, proper, and propitiatory Sacrifice for the quick and dead: and that in the moſt holy Sacrament of the Euchariſt, there is truly, really, and ſubſtantially, the Body and Blood, together with the Soul and Divinity of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and there is made a converſion of the whole ſubſtance of the bread into the Body, and of the whole ſubſtance of the wine into the Blood, which converſion the Catholick Church calls Tranſubſtantiation: I confeſſe alſo that under either ſole ſpecies, all and whole Chriſt, and a true Sacrament is received.

Sect. 5. I doe hold there is a Purgatory, and that Souls

Souls therein detained, are holpen by the ſuffrages of the faithfull. Alſo, that the Saints reigning with Chriſt, are to be worſhipped and prayed unto, and that they offer prayers to God for us, and that their Relicks are to be worſhipped : I moſt firmly avouch that the Images of Chriſt, and of the mother of God, always a Virgin, and of other Saints alſo, are to be had and retained, and that due honor and veneration is to be given them. Alſo I affirm that the power of Indulgences was left by Chriſt in the Church, and that the uſe of them is moſt wholſome to Chriſtian people.

Sect. 6. I acknowledge the holy Catholick and Apoſtolick Roman Church Mother and Miſtreſſe of all Churches, and I promiſe and ſwear true obedience to the Biſhop of *Rome*, ſucceſſor to St. *Peter* Prince of the Apoſtles, and Vicar of Jeſus Chriſt : I doe likewiſe undoubtedly receive and profeſſe all other things delivered, defined, and declared by the ſacred Canons and Councills œcumenicall, and particularly by the holy Councill of *Trent* ; and withall I do condemn, reject, and anathematize all things that are contrary thereunto, and all Hereſies whatſoever the Church hath condemned, rejected, & anathematized. And I do promiſe, vow and ſwear, that I will be carefull to hold and confeſſe conſtantly (with Gods help) this true Catholick Faith, out of which no man can be ſaved, which at this preſent I do willingly profeſs and truly hold ; and alſo as far as I am able, that by thoſe who are under me, or over whom by reaſon of my charge, I ſhall have care it be held taught and profeſſed.

CHRISTIAN.

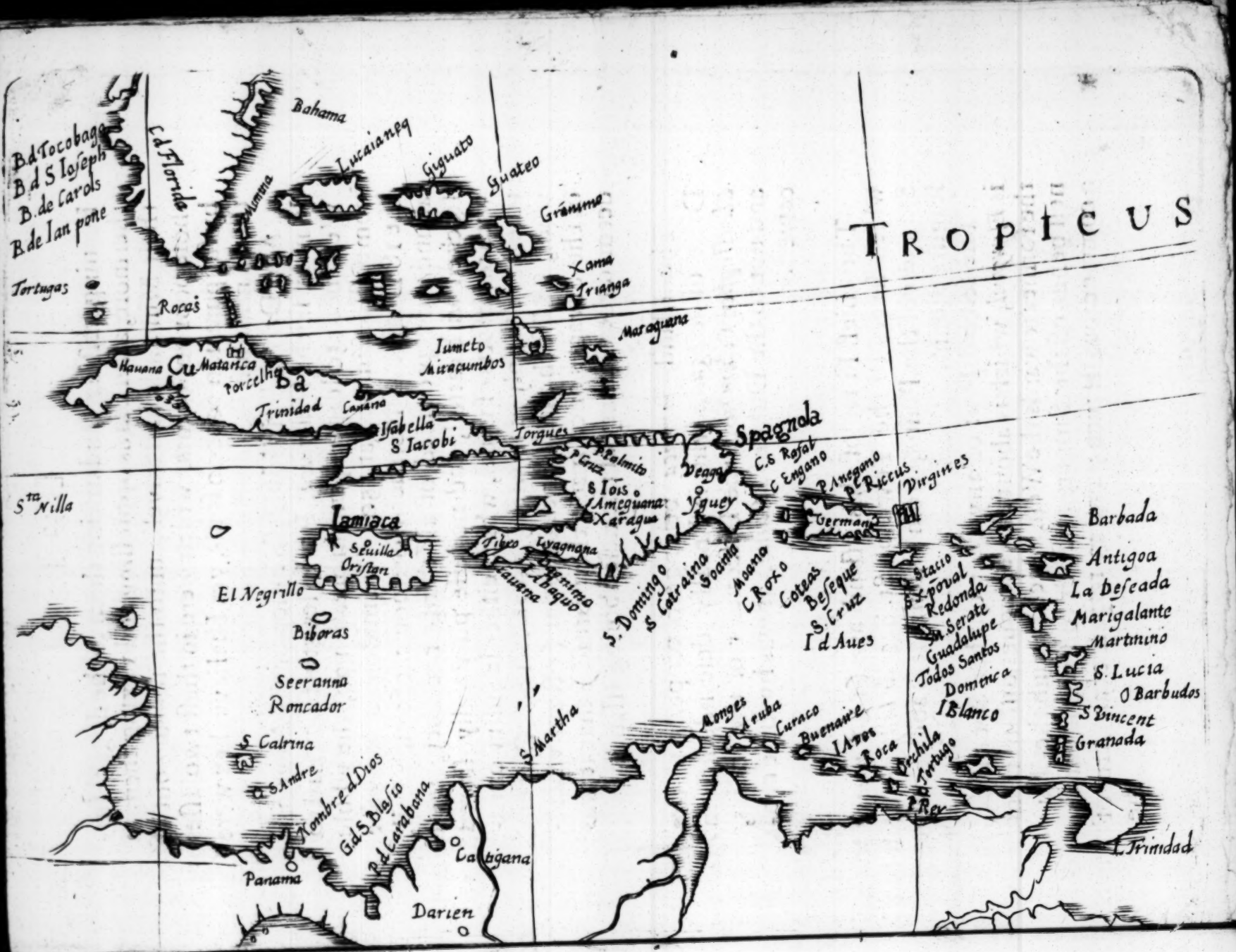
A brief Deſcription of the Iſland of Jamaica, *and a Relation of poſſeſſing the Town of St.* Jago de la Viga, *with the Routing the Enemies from their Forts and Ordnance, and taking the ſaid Iſland,* May 10. 1655.

CONcerning *Jamica* or *Jamaica*, we find theſe following paſſages heretofore. In the Navigation of *Chriſtopher Columbus*, *cap.* 98. *Tandem Admirans devenit ad Inſulam, quam Inſulam Jamicam, &c.* The Admirall at length came to an Iſland which the Inhabitants call *Jamica* : This Iſland is as fruitfull as any place near the Sea coaſts or within the Land.

In *Peter Martyr*, *dec.* 3. *l.* 9. *Eſt his Auſtralior Jamaica, &c. Jamaica* is a little more Southerly then *Cuba* and *Hiſpaniola*; it is a pleaſant and fruitfull Iſland, moſt happy in the fertility of ſoil, and it hath but one Mountain, and is moſt fit for ſowing.

And *Dec.* 1. *l.* 3. *Hanc inſulam Siciliam longiorem latioremque prædicat* : It is ſaid that this Iſland is greater then *Sicily*.

Bartholomeo de las Caſas, who was a Biſhop in thoſe parts, in his Book of the Cruelties of the Spaniards in the Indies, writes thus : The Spaniards went over the Iſle of St. *John* and to the end of *Jamaica*, which were like Gardens for Bees, 1509. ſetting before them the ſame end which they had in *Hiſpaniola*, and committing the like robberies and crimes, adjoyning thereunto many great and notable cruelties, killing, burning


TROPICUS
B.d Tocobaga
B.d S Ioseph
B. de Carols
B. de Ian pone
Tortugas
C.d Florida
Bahama
Lucaianeq
Giguato
Guateo
Granimo
Xama
Trianga
Rocas
Maraguana
Iumeto
Miracumbos
Hauana
Cu
Matanca
Porcelhe
Ba
Trinidad
Canana
Isabella
S Iacobi
Torgues
Spagnola
P. Palmito
P. Cruz
S Iois
Ameguana
Xaragua
Veaga
Yguey
C.S Rafal
C Engano
P. Anegano
P. Riccus
Virgines
Germana
Sta Nilla
Iamiaca
Seuilla
Oristan
El Negrillo
Biboras
Seeranna
Roncador
S. Calrina
S. Andre
Nombre d Dios
G.d S. Blasio
P.d Carabana
Panama
Darien
Catigana
S. Martha
Tibro
Lyagnana
Ciauana
Abaquo
S. Domingo
S Catraina
Soania
Moana
C Roxo
Coteas
Beseque
S. Cruz
I d Aues
Monges
Aruba
Curaco
Buenaire
I Aves
Roca
Orchila
Tortugo
P. Rey
Stacio
S Xpoval
Redonda
M. Serate
Guadalupe
Todos Santos
Dominica
I Blanco
Barbada
Antigoa
La Deseada
Marigalante
Martinino
S. Lucia
O Barbudos
S Vincent
Granada
L. Trinidad

burning, roſting, and caſting them to the dogs; furthermore, afterwards oppreſſing and vexing them in their Mineralls and travell, unto the rooting out of thoſe poor innocents, which were in theſe two Iſles by ſupputation 600000 ſouls, yea I believe they were then a million.

And Dr. *Heylin* in his Deſcription of the American Iſlands, ſaith of *Jamaica*, It is in length from Eaſt to Weſt about 50 leagues, and in breadth 20, the whole compaſſe eſtimated at 150. The middle of it under the 18 Degree of Northern latitude: of a rich Soil, abundantly provided of all things neceſſary, well ſtocked with cattell, and no leſſe plentifully ſtored with moſt ſorts of fruits, which either induſtry or nature have ſupplyed it with; great ſtore of Cotton-wool, and ſuch a bundance of Jaccu (a Root whereof the Savages once made their bread) that it was deemed the Granary of the neighboring Iſlands.

The Iſland *Jamaica* belongeth properly to the Duke of *Veragus*, who is lineally deſcended from *Chriſtopher Columbus*, the Diſcoverer of the Indies, and not to the Duke of *Medina*, as was by ſome conceived.

The chief Ports of this Iſland are (1) *Caguaya* which ſerves to the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega*, or St. *James* of the Plains, from whence it is about two leagues diſtant.

The ſecond Port of any note on that Southſide, is *Eſquyvel*, which is about three leagues diſtant from the former towards the Weſt, which though the Channell be, as of the former, difficult to find, is within a commodious Haven; and in reſpect of an Arm of the

the Sea which affords the Commodity of building of Shipping; within it is of ſingular commodity to the Iſland. This Arm of the Sea extends it ſelfe a full league within the Land, where it admits into it a ſmall freſh Brook, called *El Rio de la Puente*, which ariſing within two leagues of the Town of St. *Jago*, and paſſing pleaſantly through the *Savanas*, is received by the Arm before deſcribed, which is called *Guavayera*. The Land between the Town of St. *Jago* and this place, is for the moſt part open, and *Savana* land, well ſtored with cattell and horſes. From thence to *Maccario*, which is about ſix leagues diſtant the Coaſt, is good and fit for Anchoring; but affords no Port or Harbour nearer then *Panda Botellio*, which is a round Mountain, about a league to the Weſt of which, a River called *Mantineſſe* diſcharges it ſelfe into the Sea: This River ariſes about a league, or a league and halfe with the land, and abounds in fiſh, and is well ſtored with cattell, upon the neighbouring *Hatos*, and *Savanas* of *Tama* and *Guatibacoa*. Thence paſſing along this Coaſt, the next place of goodneſſe of Land, or conveniency of Anchoring. And about eight leagues diſtant from *Peccaria*, is *Punta de la Goſtus*, which is in the Hato of *Perada*, which is one of the beſt and largeſt pieces of *Savana* of the whole Iſland, it being four leagues in length and more.

From *Pereda* to *Elconde*, another little Port is five leagues, between which two places falls into the Sea the great River *Caphana*, which ariſing in the Mountains, paſſes through *Savanas* of the ſame name, well ſtored with cattell; and leaving the open land about a league from the Sea, runs through wooddy and manguey, or mountainous grounds, and is from the very

very *Savana*, of depth ſufficient for moſt ordinary Ships, but narrow, as being over grown by the Mangroves, for want of uſe or clearing; yet contains in the narroweſt about ſixty or ſeventy foot of breadth. At the mouth this River receives into it certain large Brooks of freſh water; but of no other conſideration then for fiſhing onely, whereof it affords a plentifull commodity. The mouth of this River, by reaſon of the ſmalneſſe of its fall, is barred with the ſands, ſo that unleſſe at ſome times of conſiderable flouds, it hath not depth above four foot upon the Bar, but without is Anchoring good enough in the open Road, but harbour none at all.

Next about two leagues diſtant, is *El Eaido*, which is a *Hata*, having ſome ſmall *Savanas*, but very great plenty of cattell abiding in the Woods, which the Spaniards call *Ganados Siniarones*, or wild cattell, as being not marked, nor belonging to any certaine proprietor, other then the chief Lord and owner of the *Hato*. In this *Hato* is a ſmall Port called *Puto del Conde*, of no great value or conſideration.

Thence to *Punto Negrillio*, is no other Port or Harbour whatſoever; but paſſing by land, is a *Hato* called *Cabnico*, large and well ſtored with cattell, both wild and tame.

Thence next is called the *Savana* of the Sea, which reaches to the Cape *Negrillio*. From the *Puerto de Cnguaya* towards the Eaſt, is the *Hato de Loguany*, which is at the Eaſt ſide of the Port it ſelfe, and preſents to the Harbour a large and well ſtored *Savana*, with an Arm of the Port extending to it, commodious for the building of Shipping, there being ſtore both of Cedars and other ſort of Timber convenient for that purpoſe.

Next

Next Eaſtward Land to this of *Lyguany*, is *Lezania*, a narrow tract of plantable land between the ſea and the mountain, containing ſome ſmall Savanas, but no habitation, nor any Cattell but wild, and is about two leagues in length.

Then is the *Hato Ayala* full of tame cattle, and hath much commodity of planting, or erecting of Sugar Engenios of water, by reaſon of two convenient Rivers which it hath running through, is fit for that purpoſe; but is dangerouſly open to the incurſion of Pirats, who there have too much commodity of landing in two ſmall Cores or Bighs of Land, the one of which is called *los Anaones*, towards the Weſt of this *Hato*, and to the Eaſt *la Cruz del Padre*.

Severall ſorts of Wood in this Country.

1. *Grandillio*, of a reddiſh black colour, and heavy as Ebony, uſed much in theſe parts for bedſteads.

2. *Cedar*, the beſt in all the Indies, uſefull for all purpoſes, as Oake in *England*.

3. *Cawobena*, a Tree of ſix fathome about, a fine red, excellent good for beds, tables, or buildings.

4. *Cittano*, of a yellow colour, a fathome about, excellent for dying, called in Engliſh, yellow Fuſtick.

5. *Braſil*, and *Braſiletto*, excellent for dying, ſold in theſe parts at one pound ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix pence *per* hundred.

6. *Guaicum*, good for bedſteads, bowls and chairs, and Phyſicians uſes, three foot over, ſold at *Carthagena* for two ſhillings *per* pound.

The Country affords ſeverall Fruits.

1. Pepper ſmelling like Cloves, the North ſide of the Iſland is full of it, wild, good for Chocolatto, ſold here at ſix pence *per* pound. The Leaf diſtilled, makes excellent good water, much eſteemed by the Spaniards at *Carthagena*.

2. Pyne, the beſt that ever was eat, in ſeaſon almoſt all the year long, ſold at ſix pence *per* piece.

3. Niſpero, eſteemed the beſt fruit in the Indies by the Spaniards, in ſeaſon in *July* and *Auguſt*.

4. Mameſappole, taſtes like Marmalet, in ſeaſon part of *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*.

5. Avocatas, a wholſome pleaſant fruit; in ſeaſon in *Auguſt*, ſold for eight pence *per* piece.

6. Cocao, in great plenty, of which they make Chocolatto, ſold ordinarily for three ſhillings *per* buſhell.

7. Catrao, a very ſweet luſcious fruit, green of colour, and much like a Mulberry in ſhape and bigneſſe.

8. Limes, Limons, Oranges, Guavers, Bonana's, Plantan's, Papaas, Melons of all ſorts, and very good Cucumbers, Gourds, *&c.* and the largeſt Potatoes ever eye beheld.

9. Tobacco, which at *Carthagena* bears the beſt Rate there.

10. Indico.

The

The ſubſtance of divers Letters from the Generalls and Commiſſioners in the Weſt-Indies to his Highnes, to the effect following. Aug: 8. 1655.

WE left *Barbadoes* the laſt of *March*, and came to St. *Chriſtophers*, where we fouud a Regiment formed, which we received into our company, not ſtaying to anchor. Thence paſſing forward, we came in ſight of *Sancta Luz*, *Porto Rico*, and ſome other Ilands, and on the 13 of *April* arived before *Sancto Domingo*, part of our forces landing within ſix miles of the Town, without any oppoſition, but the main of the Army landed near 40 miles beyond it, contrary to what was intended; which fell out in reſpect of the abſence of the Pilot, who being ſent out to diſcover, returned not in time. This occaſioned a very long march for the Army through Woods and narrow Lanes, and all without any guide; which with the heate of the weather, and want of water, put the Army into ſome weakneſſe and diſtemper, and made them very unfit for ſervice. The Souldiers likewiſe ſtragled from their Colours to gather Oranges, Lemmons, Pines, *&c.* the extraordinary eating whereof put many of them into the Flux, and Feavers. In this condition we advanced near the Town, where our forelorn, being ſurpriſed by an Ambuſh, and their Leader Adjurant Generall *Jackſon* running away, were put to a retreat by 300 men; and there Major Generall *Heans* keeping his ground, was ſlain. This Ambuſcado was afterwards routed by ſome of the Sea-men, who came up to relieve the Forlorn. *Jackſon* was caſhiered for cowardize, and had his ſword broken over his head.

After this, the Army retreating for ſome refreſhment, it was thought moſt convenient by the Officers, and moſt for the ſervice, to leave that Iland (the Army being weakned by their aforeſaid long march) and to attempt the Iland of *Iamaica*: And having ſhipped the Army, we arived there uppon the 10 of *May*, and took the Town of *St. Iago de la Vega*, having beat the Enemy from their Forts and Ordnance, who were got together in a body, conſiſting of about 3000 men. And from this place nothing did divert our firſt atrempt, but that it had not a name in the world; for we find the Country equall, if not ſuperiour to *Hiſpaniola*, and in four miles march here, we ſaw more Cattle and Plantations then in fourty in *Hiſpaniola*, and a better aire; and the ſcituation thereof much more advantagious to all purpoſes. We are now getting horſes, whereof there are great abundance in the Iſland to make Troopers and Dragoons, to purſue the Enemy, who are fled unto the Woods, and endeavour to get away into the Iſland of *Cuba*, twenty leagues from this; for prevention whereof we have laid ſome Frigots in the way. The Fleet got ſafe into the Harbor, which is indeed a very ſafe and gallant one for riding in all winds. We find here Ebony in great plenty, ſtore of large Cattle, and Timber in abundance for ſhipping, and ſome ſhips on the ſtocks in building; the Ground very Fertile, and full of brave Plains and Rivers. There is likewiſe great ſtore of Salt-Peter, which ſome men among us, who are Powder men of *London*, doe affirme, may be had as good and as plentifully, as in any place in the world, and in three years time they will undertake to ſerve *England* with it, woods and Rivers for carriage being eaſie here, with choice places to erect Mills.

Mills. We want onely workmen, ſome of our men are already beginning to Plant.

We loſt in *Hiſpaniola* between two and three hundred men by ſickneſſe and Skirmiſhes with the enemy, and killed in the Woods by the Cow-killers, as they were ſtragling to gather fruit. The Town where our Army is, is a well built Town of Stone and Brick, above two miles about, and is able to Quarter 20000 men.

Septemb: 23. 1655. *Came the following Intelligence touching Gen:* Pen, *Gen:* Venables, *and our affairs in the Weſt-Indies.*

GEnerall *Pen* arrived at the *Spit*-head near *Portſmouth* from *Jamaica*, with part of the Fleet, the 31 of the laſt month, having left a very good Squadron behind him in thoſe Seas, and being come as far as the *Havana* in the Iſland of *Cuba*, the Ship *Paragon* fell on fire by negligence, and ſo periſhed in the Sea, blowing up many of the men that were in her. The ſaid Gen: *Pen* is not yet come to *London*, but hath ſent hither Letters which he brought from Gen: *Venables*. There are 20 ſail returned, and 13 left behind: And that notwithſtanding ſome diſcouragements at firſt in that part of the world, yet now our men are well accommodated, and doubt not but to bring good advantage to the Commonwealth by their Expedition.

The Letter from Gen: Venables *to a perſon of Honour.*

Honourable Sir,

SInce my laſt of the ſixth of this inſtant, we have taken ſome priſoners of the enemy; the reſt continue in the Mountains, wanting houſes, bread, *&c.*

willing to ſubmit, if not overawed by a few amongſt them, yet we hope to make them good Subjects, moſt of them being *Portugais*, and ſhall endeavour to gaine them by our civility. That which we moſt want for the preſent, is bread and Bandry, there being not much *Caſava* in the Country, and of that the enemies ſteal a ſhare, but we ſhall be planting more of that, and hope our Friends will give us a ſupply aſſoon as may be. There be ſome conſiderations and expedients which will be ſent into *England*, not yet fully reſolved upon; and I am not able now to enlarge, having quite ſpent my ſpirits; but this Iſland *Jamaica*, for Commodities, Aire, *&c.* and in ſcituation for other purpoſes, exceedeth *Hiſpaniola*, in the judgement of,

Sir, *your very obliged Servant*,

ROB: VENABLES.

Here followeth another Letter from the Fleet in Jamaica *Harbour, concerning our Affairs in the Weſt-Indies.* June 25. 1656.

IN the laſt to you dated the 12 of *March*, by the conveyance of the *Grantham*, we intimated the departure of ſome Frigats for the Maine, which ſince returned with Intelligence onely of 7 ſhips in the Harbour of *Carthagene*. A few dayes after, A Council of War was called, and it was thought expedient to move upon ſome deſigne for the advantage of the Commonwealth rather than lie ſtill in Harbour. In order to which, eleven of the beſt ſailing Frigats in the Fleet were choſen out for the effecting of our purpoſe (the Admiral himſelf to command in chief.)

The

The Port we were bound for, proved to be *Rio de la Hache*, a Town about 30 Leagues to the Eaſtward of *Santa Martha*. We landed 500 Seamen a mile Weſtward of the Town, where they ſaluted us from the Fort ſtanding to the Eaſtward with three great ſhot, but did no execution; whereupon we marched boldly forward, and by the advantage of ſome houſes near adjoyning, we got thither, and played our ſmall ſhot into the Fort ſo faſt, that they ſoon deſerted their great Gunns, and begged for Quarter, which was preſently granted; the Fort was 19 foot high, with a Breſt-work on the top, and 4 braſſe Guns mounted: The Inhabitants had ſent away all their Goods by their Negroes upon their firſt eſpiall of us, which was 5 hours before we landed. We ſtayed there 3 or 4 days, and ſent ſeverall Parties up into the Country in queſt of the Enemy, but took none ſave one Frier, and ſome Spaniſh women and Negroes. In the mean time, ſeverall came down with Flags of Truce, and gave us notice, that the Governour of the place would come and compound for them: but they failed at the prefixed time; wherefore Orders were given for carrying aboard the Spaniſh priſoners (women excepted) and the Town to be immediately fired, and our Forces drawn off.

After all matters were diſpatched here, we ſet ſail to *Santa Martha* to review our former ſpoiles. We drew out the ſame party, and went on ſhore, no Enemy oppoſing, moſt perſons of Quality being fled to *Carthagene* for ſecurity. We ſoon left the place after we had watered; and eſpying a Saile at Sea, in few hours we came up with her, and found her to be a Spaniſh Prize laden with Oyle, Olives, Wine, Stuffs, to a good value.

Then

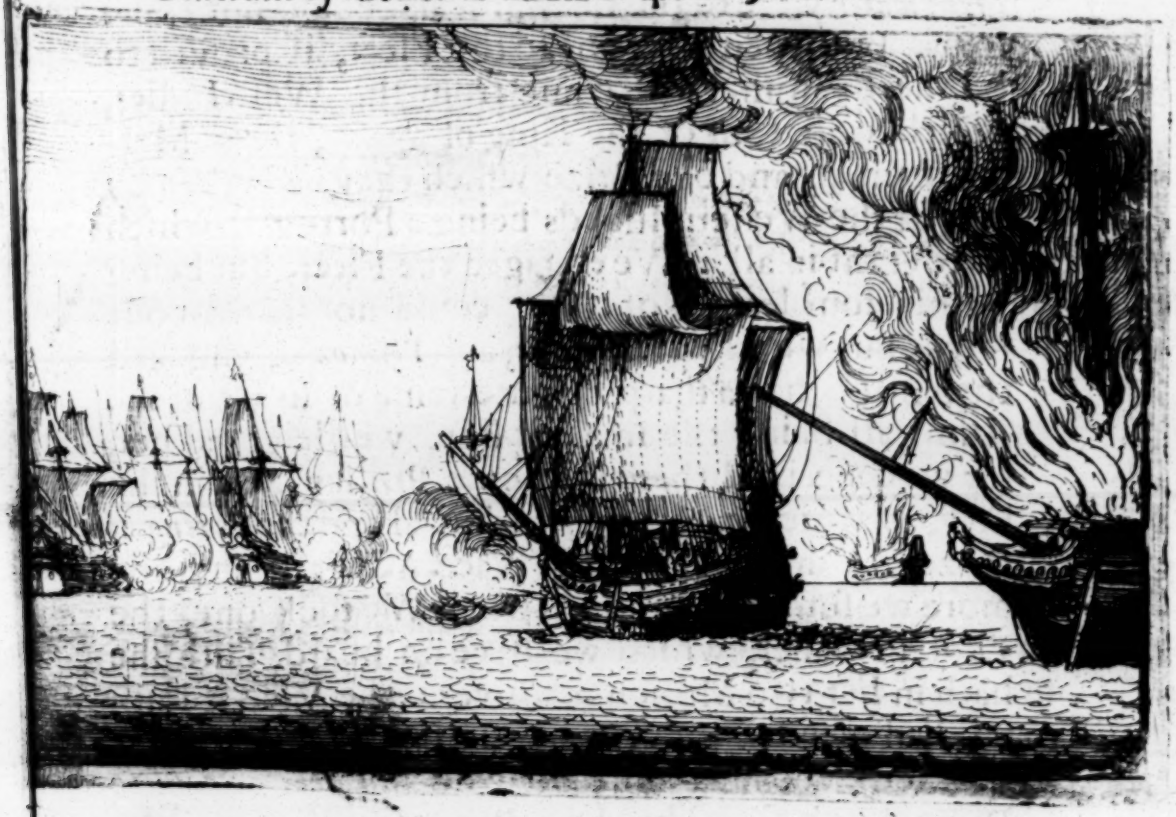
Then we moved towards *Carthagene* to ſhew our ſelves; we lay there one day, and then 8 of the Fleet departed for *Jamaica*, leaving three of us behind in our former ſtation, 6 leagues Eaſtward of *Carthagene*. In their way they chaſed another Ship laden with Cocoes, and took her, and have ſent the Fruit to the Lord Protector: it is good to make Chocolette, which is a great Drink in theſe Countries.

We that were behind after the reſt of the Fleet, two Evenings together near Sun-ſet, made another Saile; but night approaching, we loſt ſight of her, and the next day ſaw her at Anchor under *Carthagene* wall. We attempted to bring our Ships near her; but they diſcovering our intents, haled her aſhore, cutting their Cables; ſo that we being Ships of great burthen, had not depth of Water, beſides the danger of the Forts. We gave the Town a ſtrong Alarm, coming within ſhot, but they fired no Guns. So we left our chaſe, and with the advantage of a Weſterly wind (which is not uſuall here) we got up as high as *Santta Martha*, and ſo ſtood over for *Jamaica*, leaving the other two Ships behind, where they chaſed another Veſſell into the ſhore, which ſuffered ſhipwrack there, laden with Tobacco, Hides, and Cocoes.

Severall Gentlemen from the Governour of *Mevis* have been here to view this Iſland of *Jamaica*, in order to their Tranſplanting, who approve of the Ground very well, and are upon their Return with three of the States ſhips, to fetch the Governor, and their Families, and Eſtates.

A true

A true Narrative of the late Succeſſe which it hath pleaſed God to give to ſome part of the Fleet of this Commonwealth, upon the Spaniſh Coaſt, againſt the King of Spains *Weſt-India Fleet, in its return to* Cadiz ; *being the ſubſtance of ſeverall Letters writ and ſent by the Generalls of the Fleet.* Octob: 4. 1656.



The Letter of Capt: Stayner, *Commander of the Speaker Frigat, to Gen.* Blake, *and Gen.* Montagu.

Right Honorable,

AFter my ſervice preſented to your Honors, theſe are to acquaint you, that upon the 8 inſtant at night it blew hard Weſterly, by means whereof we with

with our Squadrons (onely the *Providence* was gone to water) weighed out of the Bay of *Cadiz* and plyed to Sea; in the evening we eſpied eight Sail ſome five or ſix leagues to the Weſtwards of *Cadiz*, we uſing the beſt means we could to meet with them the next day, which we did. It being little wind at N. E it was nine of the clock before we came up with them, but having a freſh gale in the night, all but we and the *Bridgwater* were to the Leeward, and could not come to us. But when we came to the Fleet, it proved to be the Spaniſh Fleet come from the Weſt-Indies, which were four of the King of *Spains*, three Merchant-men, and one Prize which they had taken by way of the Weſtern Iſlands being a Portugall, which were eight in all: We engaged the Fleet, but being within four leagues of *Cadiz*, could not ſtay for our ſhips, but we, the *Bridgwater*, and *Plymouth*, engaged them, and had a ſharp diſpute ſome of us; but the Admirall being the ſmalleſt ſhip, we ſleighted her, for we conceived there was ſome Pollicy uſed in the Flag, by which means their Admiral and the *Portugall* Prize got into *Cadiz*; the Vice-Admirall and one more we ſunk, and burnt two: We took one, the Captain of her, which we have on board, ſaith ſhe hath in her two Millions of ſilver; the Vice-Admirall had as much, I doe believe. The *Plimouth* chaſed another, who ran aſhore between S. *Peters* and *Cape Degar*, but it ſeems by the priſoners information ſhe had no ſilver in her; the ſhip we took was as good as all the Fleet beſides: the other that Captain *Harman* hath taken is very rich, but little ſilver in her. Both the Prize and our ſhip are ſorely wounded both in Maſt and Hull. The Commanders adviſe me not to take the ſilver out of her, I doe intend to take further advice

advice about it; there is no News, onely the Fleet I believe will follow us. The Gallies came out because of the riches and disability of our ships: we will come towards you except your Honours send further orders, for we are in no capacity to stay here. I shall leave two or three of the best sayling ships off the Cape, and I and the rest will come to *Lisbone*, where I hope to find your Honours. There is the *Nova Spaniola* Fleet at the *Havana*, but when they will come home is not known. This is all, onely there is losse of men in some ships, the number I know not. I am,

Your Honors most humble Servant,

From on board the Speaker,
*in hast*e, Sept. 9. 1656. Ric: Stayner.

The Letter of Gen. Blake, *and Gen.* Montagu *to his Highnesse the Lord Protector.*

May it please your Highnesse.

BEing out of water, and our Victualls almost spent, and having not heard from your Highnesse, since the receipt of your commands by the Griffin, we found it requisite to saile for this place, with the greatest part of the Fleet, as well to recruite our wants, as to be in a way of further order. Accordingly we arrived here on the 11 instant, and the 17 following in the night received the enclosed Account from the Commander of the Squadron left before *Cadiz*, which we humbly present to your Highnesse; hoping we shall be shortly able to informe your Highnesse more particularly thereof, having sent out what Frigots we could, as well to reinforce the Guard

before *Cadiz*, as to ſecure the Prizes hither to us. In the mean time, the Providences that have come to our knowledge concurring to bring theſe ſhips into our hands, doe very much convince us it is of God in more than an ordinary manner; and we truſt it will by the ſame good hand be ſanctified unto us. We humbly take leave and remain,

From on board the Naſeby
in the Bay of Wyers,
Sept. 19. 1656.

Your Highnes very faithful and obedient Servants,

Robert Blake. E: Mountagu.

An Account touching the great Deſtruction befallen the Spaniards *in the Weſt-Indies.*

THE eldeſt ſon of the Marqueſſe of *Badex* (who was taken priſoner by our Fleet in the Spaniſh Vice-Admirall, as they came with their Silver from the Weſt-Indies) being examined, ſaith upon his Examination: That above five months ſince, preſently after his Father and Family departed out of *Lima* in *Peru*, there hapned a fearfull Earthquake and moſt miraculous Raine of fire from heaven in *Peru*, inſomuch that the whole City of *Lima* is ſwallowed up and deſtroyed, and alſo the City of *Calao*; in which places there periſhed above twelve thouſand Spaniards, and (to ſee the great diſtinguiſhing hand of God) not above one hundred Indians with them. In that City alſo, *viz. Lima*, the King of *Spain* hath loſt by the Earthquake, one hundred Millions of Silver ready wrought up. Moreover, the famous

Mines

Mines and Mountains of *Potoſi* (out of which they digged their Silver) are deſtroyed in a wonderfull manner, ſo that there is no more of Hills to be ſeen, but all plaine, nor is there any further poſſibility of having Gold or Silver in *Peru*. Some of the Spaniſh themſelves doe acknowledge, that this deſolation and deſtruction hath befaln the Spaniards for the Cruelties by them acted upon the poor Indians, they not ſparing even thoſe Indians among th m who profeſſed the Roman Catholick Religion, inſomuch that the miſerable Creatures being beyond meaſure oppreſſed, and grieved with their ſufferings, cryed to Heaven for vengeance againſt them. Never was there a more terible viſible hand of God in judgment upon any people ſince the time of *Sodome* and *Gomorrah*. Great is the Lord, marvellous are his doings, and to be had in reverence of all the Nations round about.

Here followeth the Narrative of the great Succeſſe given by God to a few of our Ships againſt the King of Spains *Weſt-India Fleet.*

SEven Ships in the ſervice of the King of *Spain* (being four of the Kings own Fleet, and three Merchants) coming from the Weſt Indies, moſt of them richly laden with Gold Silver, Pearl, and other Commodities, *viz.* The Admirall, *Don Marqueſſe Del porto* Generall; The vice Admirall a Gallion, *Don Franciſco De Eſquevel* Commander; The Rere Admirall a Gallion, *Don Franciſco Del Hayo* Commander, a ſhip commanded by Captaine *John Rhodrignes Caldron*, a ſhip Commanded by Capt. *John De la Tour*,

another ſmall man of war, and a Veſſell of Advice from the *Vice Roy* of *Mexico* to *Spain*: They did in fifty eight days proceed ſo far as within a few leagues of *Cadiz*, without making Land or touching at any place during the voyage, having in their way betwixt the Weſtern Iſlands and *Maſſagam* in *Affrick*, ſeized upon a ſmall *Portugall* as Prize, by whom receiving a falſe information, that the *Spaniards* had beaten the *Engliſh* Fleet from off their Coaſt, a month before; they ſayled with much confidence towards *Cadiz* as not expecting oppoſition.

The greateſt part of the *Engliſh* Fleet, were at this time gone to the Bay of *Wyers* in *Portugall* (where th y arrived the eleventh of *September* laſt) to recruit their wants, and to be in a way of further Orders, the Generalls leaving behind them a Squadron of ſix or ſeven Ships (to have an eye upon *Cadiz*) under the command of Captain *Stayner*, Captain of the *Speaker* Frigot: which Squadron on the eight of *September* laſt, plying to Sea, being forced thither by a ſtrong Weſterly winde, did at the evening of the day Diſcover the ſaid Spaniſh Fleet, five or ſix Leagues to the Weſtward of *Cadiz*; And the approach of the night denying opportunity of preſent action, they endeavoured to fall in with them the next day, which accordingly they did about nine of the clock in the morning (they ſeeming to the Spaniards to be Fiſher-boats) But there being a freſh Gale that night, all but three of the Squadron were to the Leeward, and could not preſently come in, and finding it to be the Spaniſh Fleet come from the Indies, the *Speaker*, the *Bridgwater*, and the *Plymouth* Frigots (not thinking it adviſeable to ſtay for the reſt of the ſquadron, they being within 4 leagues of *Cadiz*)

engaged

engaged with the Fleet, and a ſharp diſpute there was betwixt them: The Admirall being a ſmall ſhip, and it being conceived that the placing of the Flag upon her, might be in pollicy to divert them from attending the Ships of better value, they ſlighted her, and ſuffered her (with the *Portugall* Prize) to go into *Cadiz* Bay, where (its ſaid) ſhe was run on ſhore and ſunk, being reported to have in her Six hundred thouſand pieces of Eight: The Vice Admirall (being reported to have Six hundred thouſand pieces of Eight; beſides in Jewells and Plate, upon the accompt of the Marqueſſe of *Badex*, to the value of five hundred thouſand pieces of Eight) having fought ſix hours, was taken by our Ships, and after ſet on fire by the Spaniards themſelves, and ſo burnt down, and ſunk, in her were deſtroyed one hundred and ten men, the principalleſt of whom was the Marqueſſe of *Badex*, who with his wife and eldeſt daughter were burnt: The Rear Admirall was taken and remains in our poſſeſſion: The ſhip under the command of Captain *John Rodrignes Caldron*, which was ſaid to have in her Sugar, Tobacco and Plate, to the value of Six hundred thouſand pieces of Eight, was taken, and in the bringing off was by an accidentall fire burnt and ſunk: The ſhip under the command of *De La Tour*, twelve thouſand Weſt India Hides, and ſome quantities of Sugar, is taken and in our poſſeſſion: The ſmall Man of War (having in her the like lading with the laſt mentioned) and the Advice Veſſell being of no force or lading, are ſaid to eſcape into *Gibralter*.

The value of what is taken and poſſeſſed, is not juſtly known; but by the Calculation of the Spaniards there are taken and loſt about Nine Millions of

pieces

pieces of Eight: beſides the ſaid Ships and their Lading, there are many priſoners taken, three hundred and fifty being found in the Rear Admiral, and about Ninety ſaved out of the Vice Admirall, amongſt whom there are the Eldeſt Son, a younger ſon, and two daughters of the ſaid Marqueſs of *Badex*, as alſo *Don Diego De Villa Alva*, the Governour of the *Havana*, and ſeverall others of quality, and Merchants.

And all this was done without the loſſe of one Veſſell of the *Engliſh*, ſo it pleaſed the wiſdome of God, to chuſe to effect ſo great a work, by a little force: As alſo by ſuffering the Enemy to be fooliſhly enſnared into a preſumptious confidence, by an Enemies information, on which they ſo relyed, that they neglected the haling of a Veſſell which came from St. *Lucas*, and might have informed them of the truth.

By this *Narrative* we ſee that the Lord whoſe right hand hath been heretofore ſo glorious in power, for the help of his poor people in theſe Nations, in the time of their ſaddeſt dangers, when their Enemies at home expected to have ſatisfied their Luſts in their ruine, hath again appeared on their behalfe in this day of their need by blowing with his winds, and cauſing the Sea to cover their Enemies abroad, ſo that they have ſunk as Lead into the mighty waters, which gives abundant cauſe to ſay, *who is like unto the Lord*, for he hath triumphed Glorioufly; and as the Eminency of this Mercy, in weakning the common Enemy of Religion (the King of *Spain*, with whom this Commonwealth is engaged in a juſt and neceſſary war) and in encouraging and ſtrengthning the hands of his Servants, in a vigorous proſecution of that engagement, is much heightned by the freenes

of